

Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1792.

[Whole No. 349.]

Treasury Department,

August 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

- One pound of bread or flour,
- One pound of beef, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of pork,
- Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
- One quart of salt,
- Two quarts of vinegar,
- Two pounds of soap,
- One pound of candles.

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

Treasury Department,

August, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusive, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States—viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

- 4608 Hats 18460 Shirts
- 4608 Coats 7956 Pair of Socks
- 4608 Vests 4608 Blankets
- 8668 Woolen Overalls 4608 Stock Claps
- 9216 Linen Overalls 4608 Stock Claps
- 18376 Pair of Shoes 4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

- 360 Caps 720 Pair of Stockings
- 360 Coats 1440 Shirts
- 360 Vests 360 Blankets
- 360 Pair of Leather 360 Stock Claps; also (Breeches) 360 Stock Claps; also,
- 720 Pair of Boots 1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
- 360 Pair of Spurs (made of Russia Sheetg.)

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be given at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.

War Department,

August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of _____ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed _____ in the presence of _____

Acknowledged before me, _____

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States, H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE following authentic Documents respecting the Progress which has been made by the present Government of the United States, towards extinguishing the Debts contracted under the former Government, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the People of the United States; and it is hoped, that the different Editors of Newspapers will give the Information the general Circulation which its Importance merits.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 24th August, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose an abstract statement of the debt incurred by the late government, and which has been paid off from the funds of the present government, amounting to one million eight hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars forty-two cents; but this sum will be increased, when the balance of three hundred and ninety-seven thousand twenty-four dollars fifteen cents, remaining to be appropriated in the farther purchase of the public debt, shall be applied, and which more particularly appears by the subjoined statement.

With every sentiment of the highest respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, And most humble servant.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg.

Honorable Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury.

II.

Statement of the Balance which remains to be applied in the further Purchases of the Public Debt.

By the act passed 12th August, 1790, making provision for the reduction of the Public Debt, section 2d, it is enacted, that all such surplus of the product of the duties arising from import and tonnage to 31st December, 1790, after satisfying the several appropriations therein specified, shall be applied to the purchase of the public debt:

The product of said duties were, 3,096,070 63 3/4
The total appropriations were, 1,687,194 81

The surplus fund to 31st December, 1790, 1,338,875 84 3/4

Deduct the amount paid for dollars 1,456,743 38-100 of the public debt extinguished as per abstract,

941,851 60

Leaves a balance which remains to be applied to the farther purchases of the public debt, 397,024 15 3/4

III.

An abstract statement of the sum extinguished of the Public Debt, also of the payment from the funds of the present government of certain claims, which were incurred by the late government.

Purchases of the Public Debt: Dollars, 1,456,743 38

Warrants drawn by the Board of treasury under the late government, and which have been discharged in pursuance of the act of Congress of 29th Sept. 1789, Civil List—for various payments made upon accounts which originated under the late government, 157,789 94

War Department, being for arrears of pay due to sundry officers of the army, and for provisions furnished, 25,768 50

Abraham Skinner, late Commissary-General of prisoners, for the board of American prisoners of war, at Long-Island; appropriated by Congress, per their act passed 12th August, 1790, 7,308 40

Old accounts, viz. Representatives of Monf. Decoudray, bal. of pay 2,977 24

Do. Hon. John Lawrence, his salary on an embassy to the French Court, 6,017 31

Francis Dana, salary on an embassy to the Court of St. Peterburg, 2,410 3

Benson, Smith & Parker, their expenses attending the embarkation of the British troops at New-York, 1,000

Hi. Most Christian Majesty, for military and ordnance stores supplied the American ships of war in the French West-Indies, 29,029 68

Oliver Pollok, for balance due him for supplies at New-Orleans, with interest thereon, in conformity with the several acts of Congress, 108,605

Messrs. Gardouqui & Son, balance due for supplies furnished in Spain, 502 86

Bills of exchange which had been drawn on foreign commissioners, and not used by them, Timothy Pickering, late quartermaster-general, being on account of the appropriation of 40,000 dollars, passed July 4, 1790, 2,077 89

Grants of Congress, viz.

John M'Cord, per act of Congress of 1st July, 1790,	1,309 71
John M'Jockin, per act of Congress of 29th March, 1790,	120
Bartholomew Glaubeck, per act of 29th September, 1789,	140 26
Seth Harding, per act 11th August, 1790,	200
Caleb Brewster, ditto,	348 57
	2,118 54
Dollars,	1,845,217 42

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, August 23, 1792.

JOSEPH NOURSE,

Register.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. IV.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THAT liberty depends on government for its existence and preservation, is a sentiment recognized by the Constitution of the United States, by all our State constitutions, and by the National Assembly of France on several occasions; this is as true in politics as any principle in the economy of nature; it is true in a more extensive sense than some theorists appear ready to allow—for while it is asserted that government depends on opinion, it seems to be assumed by certain writers, that if the public opinion was hostile to any form of government whatever, still liberty might be preferred: Whereas civil liberty becomes extinct the moment that government is dissolved—for in a state of nature, strength alone is the supreme dictator; and life freedom and property are held entirely at sufferance.—Liberty then not only depends on government, but the perfection of freedom is in proportion to the strength and permanency of government: A weak government is always fluctuating, its measures are perpetually changing—confidence is set afloat—uncertainty succeeds—industry grows discouraged, property recedes from an active sphere; distrust, indolence and a long train of vices public and private succeed, and complete the public disgrace, and the public misery. This is not an exaggerated representation, it is a transcript from real life; we are but just escaped from a situation which more than justifies the description. Government founded on just and equal principles is an exemplification of republicanism—such a government every wise people, favorably situated, will adopt—and of which, so long as they retain a virtuous and consistent character, nothing but superior external force can deprive them. The above remarks are not offered as being new; they are self-evident principles, which cannot be controverted, they are written in the book of experience; every age, and every nation has borne testimony to their immutability. But what have these observations to do with the business of electing Representatives in Congress? Much every way. They however have special reference to sentiments which are advanced by some persons, to effect sinister purposes at this critical and important juncture. It is an old remark that mankind are prone to change; this propensity gives rise to innumerable projects in every pursuit object and profession—for an uncertain good always flatters more than positive enjoyment. In every free country there are always to be found men who are, or pretend to be, dissatisfied with the existing state of things; but were it not for this mutability of disposition, which such persons know how to avail themselves of, the people, when happy, would remain so, and forever frustrate the machinations of the enemies of their peace and freedom. At this time various artifices are used to deceive and divide the people—attempts have been made to depreciate in their estimation, their own government—and it is made a criterion of patriotic worth and abilities, to condemn the majority of those men whom the people have elected in the first and second Congress, as a group of the vilest miscreants that ever sold or betrayed a country. Let not the free electors be deceived, “by their fruits ye shall know them”—“if thou dost well shalt thou not be accepted,” said Satan to Job. That the general government has done well, all our senses testify—our country is renovated—“Liberty has been hunted round the globe”—he has here found a resting place; but if the avenue to public favor is over the ruins of that glorious fabric, the new constitution, and a subversion of those measures which it has sanctioned; liberty, disgusted with a sickle age, will quit the earth forever. The result of what has been said is, that to an honest mind, and an enlightened understanding, we should require, as indispensable qualifications, principles of government consistent with the preservation of freedom, which will involve a decided attachment to the constitution of the United States. C.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. I.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of “A FARMER,” Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

THE history of mankind too frequently instructs us, that measures, intended for the public good, and really calculated to produce that desirable end, have been honestly misunderstood, or wilfully misrepresented. It is not known, nor is it important to the freemen of these states, to which class the writer of “THE FARMER” belongs; but it is a matter of no small consequence, that the truth or error of his assertions and opinions should be ascertained.

So many of his reasonings are deduced from examples, said to exist in foreign countries, that it becomes necessary to examine, whether he has known, or stated, those examples as they really are.

Holland, he observes in the fourteenth page, affords a striking contrast in favor of free commerce. The yeomanry of the United States will judge how far they are to rely on the information of “THE FARMER,” when it is made known to them, that Flour, the principal article of their produce, and of our exports, is liable to seizure on importation into any of the European ports of that country, and that starch, biscuit, and even ginger-bread, are prohibited by their rigid restrictions. There is not to be found, in the history of the world, a country, in which so many branches of trade have been thrown into the hands of monopolizing companies or corporations. They have an East-India company, a West-India company, including the African trade, a Levant company, a Surinam company, a Barbice company, a Bank corporation, and Fishing companies. The Dutch spice trade is the most rigid monopoly in the world. A Dutch merchant is forbidden to participate, directly or indirectly, in any foreign East-India ship, or even to insure her, or her cargo. Their government has allowed a bounty of thirty guilders, equal to twelve of our dollars, to each man employed in their fishing vessels. They have duties upon exports, which are forbidden by our constitution, and the most oppressive weight of taxation of any country in Europe; 2,760,000 persons, living in a country less than one fourth of Pennsylvania, having paid, in 1785, 20,000,000 of dollars in various duties of importation, and in taxes and excises upon wines, distilled spirits, mead, tobacco, beer, malt, vinegar, ground grain or meal of all kinds, soap, salt, butter, butchers' meat, poultry, fish, turf, coal and wood fuel, coffee and tea, weighing of country produce and foreign goods, fruits, garden stuff, cattle, including milch cows, serjages and passages even of emigrants to their country; on the great charges of the State, stamp duties, on manufacturing hands, and servants, coaches and horses, livery stables, town lands, whether in grain, grass or vegetables, hard ware and lead, marriages, burials, news-papers, magazines and other periodical pamphlets, the sales of goods, certain bequests and devises by will, certain heir-ships, houses, chimneys, and lands, besides tythes. The success of the Dutch has not been owing to the actual freedom of their commerce, but to a patient and laborious industry, an unexampled frugality, an obligation to trade and manufacture, by reason of their want of soil to cultivate, a discovery of the benefits and secrets of commerce, fisheries and manufactures, when most other nations neglected or despised them, an abstinence from war in a greater degree than any other power, great moderation in their public expences, religious toleration, a considerable portion, for past times, of civil liberty, and, above all, by a rigid punctuality in their dealings, and attention to public order. They exclude foreigners from the greater part of their foreign trade, and restrain the rights of their citizens, who do not become members of their mercantile corporations and companies, thus regulating the business and the stock of their citizens in an unusual degree. Having very little land to tax, and moderate duties on imports and exports, they, of course, drew their revenues principally from excises or consumption duties, first upon a few foreign articles, and after a little time upon bread, meat, drink, salt, fuel, and other necessaries and conveniences of life.

“THE FARMER” speaks of the state of things in France with as little accuracy, as he shews in regard to Holland. He conveys the idea of that kingdom being under miserable cultivation in respect to grain. Mr. Necker, however, assures us, that they have not, for fifty years past, imported more than one or two bushels in the hundred of their consumption, and that they annually consume above 200,000,000 of bushels of grain. This is confirmed by a French writer of eminence, who says that France produces three and a half times the quantity of grain which was exported some years ago from England, Poland, Dantzic, and the North, Holland, Sicily, Barbary, and the Archipelago. When it is remembered that large quantities of grain were consumed in France by their immense army, their navy, the manufacturers, and the cultivators of the vine, and that there was a considerable exportation to their colonies, it will appear, that farming in France cannot be on so despicable a footing as he would have us to believe. He asserts further, in the 17th page, that not only farming, but manufactures also, were in a ruined state, in consequence of the measures of Lewis XIV. and of his Minister Colbert. Here again, “THE FARMER” is in a great error; for, though it is well known that the French consume an uncommon proportion of their own manufactures, and they have two